

# Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

H. C. FERGUSON, Editor.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 19, 1862.

## The Nation.

The loyal men of this land hope for Nationality; they love, adore, and fight for this principle. They expect to see pervade the minds of the whole people the love of law, progress, and constitutional freedom. They are now struggling for unity against disintegration; for law against anarchy; for constitutional freedom against passionate violence. It is the contest of the highest imperatives of the soul against the lowest impulses of passion. It is dignity and worthiness against speculation and calculation. It is the life of a nation struggling for preservation. It is the action of a nation's mind leaping forth for its existence. In the present war the intelligence, the reverence of thirty millions of people are seeking preservation. In view, then, of the momentous importance of the prize at stake, it cannot but enlist the whole loyal part of the people. Under the circumstances it is only wonderful that the disloyal are not hunted down like ferocious monsters. That they are not, is due alone to the high civilization of the nation. That the sublime spectacle of the uprising of the heart and mind of this people will not become a light house to advancing generations is not to be doubted.

Greece, with her God-inhabited fountains and groves, has been the world's teacher and the nurse of heroism. She has inspired the world, and bid refinement and beauty live in all time, worshiped and loved. If our nation prove true to itself, it will not be her armies and navies, her lofty mountains and extensive plains, her crystal lakes and majestic rivers, that future ages shall adore. It will be loyalty, science, freedom. It is the "unbought graces" of life that live and breathe, and grow fresh in revolving years.

Shall our virtues perish? Shall the hand of violence crush the mind of the nation, and degrade it to the society of the brute. The million of armed heroes now in the field will not suffer such a calamity to fall upon the race. They will redeem by their valor, order and discipline the nation, and preserve humanity from the scorn of meaner, cowardice and corruption.

The climax of shame and degradation would be found in our failure to preserve the mind of this nation. You and I may perish, our bodies may return to their native elements, our minds will triumph over all the vices of the body, the foibles and excesses of life, for individual mind is eternal. It may and does bid defiance to the agencies of men for destruction. Not so with a nation. Its life is one of history, it belongs to time and space. The nations, intellect goes out when the virtues of the nation are disregarded; when its glories are forgotten, and dignity and loyalty are sacrificed to passion, or become purchasable. Think now of the man, so lost to worth, that he would see his soul go out, or would sell it in the market for any price. Estimate the brutality of the individual that has lost himself, if we may so speak, and who has enrolled himself amid the degraded orders of being. It is God himself becoming a demon.

It is no less melancholy, yea it is even more so, to behold a whole people, a race of men that have read SHAKESPEARE, that have spoken the language of BUNYAN, forget all the treasures of a glorious past and submit to the damnation that history will consign them to. What signifies the loss of this or a succeeding generation, what if it costs a hundred years of rich production to pay for the cementing and founding on a permanent basis the Republic which our fathers purished and reared to its present manly proportions? A nation honored abroad, dispensing the blessings of peace, prosperity and excellence, encouraging educated labor and cultivated triumphant mind at home, what we must have or all is lost.

Terrible consternation was created in the Milwaukee depot, a few days ago, by a soldier of a departing regiment kissing a young woman by mistake, believing her to be his wife. She was only appeased upon discovering that the marital blunder was a very handsome whisker and that his wife's bonnet was identical in shade and trimming with her own, which had led to the mistake; moreover the gas was not turned on.

The following article, from the Chicago Tribune, presents a true picture of the financial condition of the Union. It is large, indeed, but when we consider the growing characteristics of the country, its capacity to bound forward from almost any condition, to prosperity and power, it is but a limited amount:

## THE PUBLIC DEBT.

It is almost impossible for the financial officers of the government to make anything more than an approximate estimate of the amount of the public debt. The unfinished contracts upon which large sums are due, the amount due the army, the aggregate of the outstanding quartermasters' and commissaries' certificates, etc., cannot be accurately known. But the approximation is near enough for all legislative purposes. Mr. Chase, in his masterly report for the information of Congress, expresses the opinion that the debt of the United States, at the end of the fiscal year, on the 30th of June next, will be about one thousand one hundred and twenty-two millions, four hundred and ninety-seven thousand, four hundred and three (\$1,122,297,403) dollars. He says also that the estimates of the different departments are equal to two millions of dollars a day, for each day of the year, including Sundays and holidays. On this basis, the debt, on the 30th of June, 1864—eighteen months hence—would be seventeen hundred and forty-five millions (\$1,745,000,000) of dollars. This, upon the supposition that the present force of 800,000 men is kept in the field, and that the increase of the navy keeps pace with the growth of the year past.

These figures look formidable. Indeed they are so; but when we remember that the average rate of interest now paid on the accumulated debt, is but a shade over four and a half per cent., and that the expected receipts from the internal revenue will not fall short of two hundred millions per annum, and that large sums will be derived from customs and public lands, we need have no apprehensions for the stability of the public credit—no fear that the debt will not be finally paid off. Assuming that the estimates, until June 1864, are correct, the annual interest upon that sum would be seventy-eight and a half millions, at the rate we have named. This is an annual charge that the country can well endure. Add to it an equal sum for current expenses of the Government, and the internal revenue would discharge both, and leave, in addition to customs receipts and revenue from all other sources, a large surplus to be applied, by way of sinking fund, to the liquidation of the principal. It is undoubtedly true, that in spite of the drain upon wealth and population by the war, the resources of the country are daily increasing; and that, if we can keep clear of foreign complications serious enough to destroy our foreign commerce, we shall, next year, be better able to carry on offensive operations, than we were when hostilities commenced. We make no account of the reactionary movements of the so-called Democratic party, nor of its threats to throw embarrasments in the way of the progress of our arms, because we assume that there is virtue enough left in the American people to put down and punish all such treasonable endeavors.

The stake for which the Government contends, is worthy of the enormous outlay of blood and treasure which is the inevitable necessity of war. This rebellion surmounted, and the Republic assumes its well earned place at the head of all the nations of the earth. An united and free people, having under their control the better part of a hemisphere, governed by just and equal laws, superior in resources for attack and defence, in wealth, in patriotic zeal, to all nations now in existence, and that have gone before, we shall be at once the judge and disposer of kings and kingdoms, and the arbiter of the world's fate. Who, for the realization of such a prophecy, will regret the sacrifice of to day?

Jennie June, of the N. York Sunday Times, tells us how a bride should be dressed, and her taste is unquestionable. She says the dress of a bride should be simple in style, no matter how rich the material. Frills and furbelows are entirely out of place, and jewelry also, unless the jewels are pearls or diamonds, and are a bridal gift. Further, it is a very doubtful question whether full dress should ever be worn at a wedding which takes place in the day time, and especially in church, on account of the idle curiosity excited and the contumacious talk, if the day be wet, in crossing the sidewalk.

Prince Albert's farm, near Windsor Castle, consists of about one thousand acres of land. The late prince was a dear lover of agriculture, and did everything he could to promote it by the improvements of breeds of cattle and the introduction of new and better modes of cultivation. We are not surprised at the affectionate memory in which so estimable a man is held.

What was the hammer of Thor to that of the Nashua Iron Company, which, with its machinery, weighs seventy tons, the hammer head or ram of which weighs six tons! It requires twenty men to work it when forging heavy work, like the shafts for steamboat wheels or propellers. They have facilities for forging a shaft of 50,000 pounds.

John S. Rarey, the horse-tamer, has been sent to the Army of the Potomac by Gen. Halleck to inquire into the sanitary condition of his horses.

## The Health of our Soldiers.

### Report of the Surgeon-General of the Army.

From the New York Evening Journal.

The report of Dr. Hammond, Surgeon-General of the Army, for the year ending June 30th, 1862, shows that the number of general hospitals now occupied is 150, and the total number of patients under treatment is 53,715. During the year (says Dr. Hammond) the health of the troops has been remarkably excellent. No epidemic of any severity have appeared among them, and the diseases which affect men in camp have been kept at a low minimum. Scoury has been almost entirely prevented, and yellow fever—from which much was feared—has had but few victims. The Surgeon-General thanks the Generals in command of the army for the cordial manner in which they have co-operated with the medical authorities. Besides the sick and wounded actually in hospital, the late battle have thrown upon the Medical Department a large number of wounded men, so that the total number on the 10th of November last was about ninety thousand. Immediately after the battle of Antietam it was over one hundred and twenty thousand.

The report recommends an immediate increase in the medical corps of the regular and volunteer forces, as well as the establishment of an army medical school, in which medical cadets and others seeking admission into the corps could receive such special instruction as would better fit them for commissions, and which they cannot obtain in the ordinary medical schools. Such an institution could be established in connection with any general hospital, with but little, if any, expense to the United States. A new general hospital in Washington and an increase in the number of medical storekeepers are also recommended. In regard to medical transportation the report says:

"In the matter of transportation the interests of the service require that the medical department should be independent. Much suffering has been caused by the impossibility of furnishing supplies to the wounded when those supplies were within a few miles of them in great abundance."

The following important suggestions conclude Dr. Hammond's report:

"In regard to the age at which recruits are received into the service, a change is imperatively demanded, both for the interest of the army and the welfare of individuals. The minimum is now fixed at eighteen years, and it is not uncommon to find soldiers of sixteen years old. Youths of these ages are not developed, and are not fit to endure the fatigues and deprivations of military life. They soon break down, become sick, and are thrown upon the hospitals. As a measure of economy I recommend that the service age of recruits be fixed by law at twenty years."

## Surat Cotton.

An intelligent manufacturer of cotton goods in Rhode Island has communicated to the Superintendent of Census some views on the subject of Surat cotton which are deemed of sufficient importance for publication. We commend the suggesting respecting duty on raw cotton to the attention of our Legislators.

"The past year I have imported and worked two hundred and twenty-five bales of SURAT COTTON, substantially in a pure state, and mixed with our longer staple. The only market where American manufacturers can, with safety, buy this cotton is Liverpool. It is there in stock at every season of the year, and assorted for various uses. We cannot afford the delay and risk in sending for it to India; but if now imported from England it is burdened with a ten per cent. ad valorem duty and one-half cent specific—more than four cents on the raw cotton. In default of a supply from the South, Liverpool is our only resource, and this duty upon prohibitory gives no revenue to the Government, while it cuts off all foreign supply."

"Will you lend your aid to our Representatives in securing its prompt repeal, and at the same time stimulate the growth of free-labor cotton all over the world?"

## A Sound Opinion.

A certain class of persons in the East and certain others in the West, are clamoring for a great increase in the paper money of the government. It is their panacea for all the evils that war carries in its train. We invite their attention to the following extract from the recent report of the Secretary of the Treasury, who has given the subject great attention. He says:

"The addition of so vast a volume to the existing circulation would convert a currency of which the benefits thus far have greatly outweighed the inconveniences, into a positive calamity. Its consequences would be vast diminution of exports, inflation of prices, increase of expenditures, augmentation of debt, and, ultimately, disastrous defeat of the very purposes sought to be attained by it."

Mr. Chase has one of the soundest and most vigorous intellects in the country. During his career he has made finance his special study, and of all our statesmen not one has so completely mastered that subject as he. His opinion, then, is entitled to the respect which none will accord to the senseless dances who pretend to believe that paper, by legislative enactment, can be transmuted into solid gold.—Chicago Tribune.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

### HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

December 17.

Yesterday morning the enemy seemed astounded to find us safe on this side of the river. At about 9 o'clock the enemy advanced, their skirmishers along the entire line establishing pickets near the river bank. We had a large number of dead on what was regarded as neutral ground, and the rebels were plainly seen robbing the bodies.

At 11 o'clock ladies were seen walking in the streets of Fredericksburg. On Monday Franklin sent a flag of truce for the exchange of the dead, which was done.

Yesterday, Lee sent a flag to Burnside, asking him to detail men to bury his dead in front of Sumner's division.

During the flag of truce the rebel Gen. Stuart, in answer to a question, said Banks had gone South, but he did not know where.

Our entire army is now encamped on the ground previously occupied. The army has been considerably reinforced.

The opinion among military men is, if we had taken the first ridge of the rebel works their opportunity for slaughtering us would have been greater than previously.

No troops in the world could withstand such a concentrated fire of ordnance and musketry.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—Gen. Meagher's wound was slight. He was struck by a spent ball in the thigh. It is reported that Brig. Gen. Lyle of the 9th Pennsylvania, was killed.

The Philadelphia Press publishes a despatch from Burnside to Halleck, received at 9 o'clock last night: Burnside says:

"Feeling fully convinced that the position in front could not be carried, it was a military necessity either to attack or retreat. Repulse would have been disastrous under the circumstances. The army was withdrawn without loss to man or property."

### HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Dec. 17.

Weather cold, with northern wind. Last night the enemy increased their entrenchments on the terraces in the rear of Fredericksburg and threw up rifle pits near the river on the left of the city. To-day their battalions were visible to the naked eye on the plain. No movement of importance has taken place to-day. Our troops are in excellent condition and as enthusiastic as previous to the late engagement.

New York, Dec. 17.—The Commercial Advertiser states that there is a rumor afloat that McClellan has been ordered to Washington, and that he is now at that place in consultation with the President and Cabinet. Anything definite relative to the truth of this report, we have failed to learn, but gentlemen intimately connected with all doings of the Government said this morning that McClellan is now at the Capitol on important business.

### FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., Dec. 15.

Via ELKHORN, Dec. 17.

The following additional particulars of the battle of Prairie Grove have been received:

The official report puts the loss in killed and wounded in General Herron's command at 843; in General Blunt's 152; total, 995. The latest accounts increase the rebel loss to 2,700 killed and wounded, and nearly 6,000 by desertions. Thirty-five officers of Herron's command were killed or wounded.

The latest information by spies is, that Hindman is on the south side of the Arkansas river, with all his infantry and artillery, and Marmaduke on the north side with a heavy cavalry force.

Our outposts are within twenty miles of Van Buren. All the forage south of Boston Mountains is said to be entirely consumed. Great activity prevails in the Federal army, and a campaign of much interest is on the tapis.

Gen. Heron had only 3,500 men in the battle of Prairie Grove, the remainder of his force failing to come up, on account of excessive fatigue. Major Hubbard, of the 1st Missouri cavalry, who was a prisoner in the hands of the enemy on the day of the battle, counted twenty-two regiments of infantry, ten regiments of cavalry, and twenty-two pieces of artillery on the rebel side on their retreat.

Hindman yesterday had the impudence, by flag of truce, to request the privilege to send a topographical engineer to make a drawing of the battle-field of Prairie Grove and its approaches. Gen. Blunt replied that he would grant the request when he was allowed to send an engineer to make a survey of Van Buren and its surroundings.

St. Louis, Dec. 17.—General Heron telegraphs General Curtis that the victory at Prairie Grove is much more complete and the enemy's loss greater than was at first reported. Over 1,000 rebels were killed and buried by our troops. Their wounded were found scattered along the roads for miles in the rear of their position, where they had been carried during the action, and were left when they retreated. Our cavalry pursued the retreating rebels closely, driving them beyond Van Buren. The position and condition of our troops is excellent. The campaign had been most brilliant, reflecting great credit on the officers and men of the Army of the Frontier.

Cairo, Dec. 17.—A considerable force of rebel cavalry is reported in the vicinity of Jackson, Tenn., supposed to be under Morgan. Ample provision has been made to resist any attack they may make. All quiet at Cairo.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The Washington Star has an article pointing out mismanagement in regard to pontoon bridges and roads to Aquia Creek railroad, and asks for an investigation by Congress to ascertain who is to blame for the delay that has rendered abortive the plans of Burnside's command.

New York, Dec. 17.—Bark Avon, from New Orleans, reports on 9th, off St. Augustine, Florida, saw six steamers bound south, probably a part of Banks' expedition. Several of Banks' vessels put into Port Royal for coal and then sailed southward.

## New Advertisements.

### THEATRE.

S. B. DUFFIELD, Manager.  
CLAUDE C. HAMILTON, Stage Manager.  
S. T. SIMONS, Treasurer.

Friday Evening, Dec. 19, 1862.

### THE MIDNIGHT WATCH!

DANCE, Mrs. CONSTANTINE.

Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady!

The WOOD SISTERS are engaged, and will shortly appear.

### EXCHANGE.

Sight Checks on Louisville BOUGHT AND SOLD.

A. G. SANFORD & CO., Exchange and Money Dealers, No. 25 College street, Merchants' Bank.

DINING SALOON AND RESTAURANT.

### E. SPRAGUE,

(Late of Camp Denison, Ohio.)

PROPRIETOR.

Nos. 15 & 17 Cedar Street.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT HAS JUST BEEN renovated and entirely refitted, and we are now prepared to serve up Meals at all hours, and in the latest style known to the culinary art.

Our BILL OF FARE will consist of

EVERY SEASONABLE ARTICLE KNOWN TO THE EPICURE.

We are determined to render the above, in point of comfort and respectability, the most popular place in Nashville. Polite waiters always on hand to attend to the wants of its patrons.

The very best brands of

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c., always on hand, at moderate prices.

Dec 19-3m

35 UNION STREET. 35

JUST RECEIVED.

DRY GOODS,

A L S O,

A fine assortment of LADIES' FANCY

DRESS FURS,

Which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, at No. 35 Union street.

Dec 19-2w

P. J. KAUFMAN.

### MASONIC.

A STATED MEETING OF CUMBERLAND LODGE, No. 2, will be held on MONDAY, at 8 o'clock, at Gold Pellet's Hall.

It is earnestly requested that a full attendance be had, for the purpose of attending to special business.

By order of the W. M. C. L. BRANSFORD, Secretary.

Dec 19-2t

### TAKE NOTICE!

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Nashville, December 17th, 1862.

CITIZENS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT

Sec. 11 of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection and establishment of fire within the City of Nashville," will be rigidly enforced. Said Section is in the following words, to-wit:

Sec. 11. That if any person or persons shall fire any gun or pistol, cast, throw, or fire any shell, rocket, cracker, or other combustible fire-work within the limits of the corporation, every such person, for every such offence, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars; and if a slave, he, she or they, shall receive not less than five, nor more than twenty lashes; if any person or persons shall vend, manufacture, give away, deal in, or have in his possession any such, rocket, cracker, powder, or other combustible fire-works within the limits of the corporation of Nashville, for the purpose of disposing of the same to minors or slaves, or any such person, for every such offence, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars.

Dec 19-1w

JNO. HUGH SMITH, Mayor.

### ROBERT MOORE & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, TOBACCO, LARD &c. RECEIVED AND PROMPTLY SOLD, will receive our best attention.

Freights for New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WE ARE FORWARDING COTTON TOBACCO, &c. on more advantageous terms than if reshipped through New Orleans.

ROBERT MOORE & CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## CHOICE GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE.

Brown, Crushed and Powdered

SUGAR

Cheese, Star Candles, Spices

TOBACCO, CIGARS,

FRESH BUTTER

SODA, INDIGO,

CONSTANTLY ARRIVING, AND FOR SALE to dealers at a families on favorable terms.

None but the best Articles kept.

Give us a call,

At WM. LYON'S STAND,

MARKET STREET, Dec. 18-17

Between Church and B.

W. Mat Brown & Co

GENERAL

BUSINESS AGENTS,

FOR SELLING

REAL & PERSONAL ESTATE,

Renting of Houses, Etc.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL business entrusted to their care.

Office, No. 40 Cherry street, between 2nd and 3rd.

NEW GOODS.

BOOTS & SHOE.

F. H. FRENCH,

NO. 31, PUBLIC SQUARE.

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE

and Splendid stock of

LADIES' and

CHILDREN'S

Calfs, Kid, Goat, Glove Kid, and Lining.

BOOTS, BALMORALS, & GAITERS,

Comprising everything desirable for the season of the best work and style.

MEN'S,

BOYS,

YOUTH'S,

and

CHILDREN'S

Boots, Shoes, & Balmorals,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

—ALSO—

MEN'S HATS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

All of which will be sold at the lowest market price.

Dec 19-1m

### BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, WITH HIS WIFE AND SON, wishes to obtain Board for the Winter season. One good bedroom and one small room wanted. Not to be far from the Post office.

Address: LOCK DRAWER, No. 24.

Dec 14-3w

### FOR RENT.

THE FOUR HOUSES, CORNER BRADLEY and Market streets, occupied respectively by J. S. Smith, Druggist, Thos. Holston, J. Longstreet, and the one adjoining HOUSE on Summer street, the one occupied by Marie D. Rode, and the one adjoining.

Occupancy can be had from the first of January for the year 1863. For particulars, apply to

Dec 19-3w

W. G. MASSEY, Agent.

### CORN AND OATS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE LARGE QUANTITIES OF CORN AND OATS, for which Cash will be paid, at Quartermaster's Office, No. 35 Market street.

Nashville, Dec. 13th, 1862.

JOHN M. HALL, Captain and A. Q. M.

### FOR SALE.

A FINE GAITED HORSE, IN EARLY years, adapted to driving, heavy and gentle. Enquire at

TOBIAS'S LIVERY STABLE, Dec 19-1w

College st., bet. Church and 2nd Street.

### NEGRO GOODS.

I HAVE a good stock of

FULLED CLOTH,

JEANS and LINSEY,

Suitable for Negroes, for which Orders are solicited.

Dec. 13-41w

Main street, Louisville, Ky.

### HORSES WANTED.

Cavalry Horses Wanted, for which we will pay the highest market prices. They must be from five to eight years old, fifteen hands high, and of dark color.

Apply at the stable of D. A. HENDERSON, Cherry street, where either of the undersigned may be found.

Dec. 13-1m.

H. S. LITTELL, J. T. LEAVELL.

W. H. MORGAN, D.D.S.